

Winter

- 1) Skiing
- 2) Skating
- 3) Ice Hockey
- 4) Bobsledding
- 5) Tobogganing

Fine Arts

- 1) Architecture
- 2) Town planning
- 3) Painting
- 4) Drawing
- 5) Graphic work
- 6) Sculpturing
- 7) Literature
- 8) Drama
- 9) Music

Olympic Athletic Games

- 1) Football - assoc. & rugby
- 2) Lawn Tennis
- 3) Polo
- 4) Water Polo
- 5) Hockey
- 6) Handball
- 7) Basketball
- 8) Canoeing
- 9) Gliding
- 10) Pelota - Spanish - ball & racket

1958 International Olympic Committee . I.O.C.

1961 Olympic Academy .

Summer

100. National Olympic Federation, Committee, Patron & President.

1900 - women (4) 1936 Berlin 1948 London 1952 Helsinki
18 sports 1956 Melbourne 1960 Rome 1964 Tokyo.
154 events 5857 participants 537 women 84 nations
5 sports 1924 Chamonix 1964 Innsbruck.
960 participants 123 women 30 nations WINTER.
30 nations women 13 - 139.

Presidents 5th Avery Brundage 1952 -

100.

Officials, 1967. Pan-Am Games Winnipeg.
- Sports committees select teams in each sport under 100. Federation.
High jump 6' 8" $\frac{1}{2}$ mile - 17.51 sec.
Best may enter from country regardless of standard.

Olympics - best - Pan-Am - quantity.

ROME. - Roman & Greek periods overlap.
- City & Roman Empire. Organized Empire.
- More Spartan than Athenian.
- Practical & utilitarian. Importance of family.
- Paternal - Pater Familias - Boss.
- Schooling at home - pride in state, loyalty, race, courage.

450 BC. 12 tables of Law.

- Military training (17-47 yr male draft).
- Cuius Proinde employed mercenaries.

264 BC. Romans dominated Italy.

231 " Peditanum

" Rest of Europe - Germany, Britain
Roads, aqueducts, drainage, sewage

COMMUN-
ICATION
591

- Communication + Organization.
- 'All roads lead to Rome'. Wealth.
- luxury + prolonged campaigns.
- Soldiers - 85 lb pack. 4 mi. an hour.
- 1) - Mercenaries. Moral + disciplinary.
- caused loss of P. Training.
- 2) - Learning - taught by Greek scholars + tutors.
- 264 BC. U. of Alexandria. (Greek thought).
- No P.E., music or drama imported from Greece.
- Court + private education.
- Mass entertainment - games as entertainment.
- 'Sportians'.

72 BC. Coliseum. 52,000. P. P. C. pillars.

Thermae)

Interesting structures of world - stadia for games.

Recreation contributed to downfall of Rome.

Rome. Virgil, Seneca, Cicero, Ovid.

- 'Humanism' - man + his destiny.
- Btm. Greeks + Christianity.
- God under Augustus Caesar. Pantheon.
- Rome sick.

1) Literature

2) Law

3) Engineering

Guilds 1) Religious + social - charitable + schooling

2) Merchant - - protection of self

HEBREW. TORAH + TALMUD. *learnings*
(RELIGIOUS, DANCE, SLING, HUNTING, CLEANLINESS)

Chinese - static society.

2600 yr. B.C. P.E. Chong Su.

Military + breathing, kite-flying.

Persia - dart-throwing (RIDE, USE POW, SPEAK THE TRUTH)

- justice, self-control, obedience, abstinence.
- hunted in groups (practical not intellectual).
- state soldiers at 18. MILITARY - OPEN-MINDED.

Egypt - wrestling, swimming, hunting, acrobates.

- wall games. (River civilization) papyrus.

Rome - before 880 B.C.

Greece - individual ^{excellence} - distinct personality.

- education + good citizenship.

2) - moral responsibilities

3) - develop intellectual powers.

(open mind, tolerance.)

4) - appreciation of the beautiful.

5) - interpretive dancing + music.
self-expression.

Curriculum

gymnastics -

music + poetry

drama

history

religion

science

literary elements

reading

writing

dancing.

Religious games + ceremonies

776 B.C. Olympic games - *Gyr.*

- Olympiad - time between games.

Running, leaping, racing, (horse + chariot)

throw + javelin, boxing + wrestling.

javelin

Pentathlon 1) leaping, 2) javelin + javelin throw, 3) wrestling, 4) racing, 5) discus.

Professional athletics - 394 A.D. no Olympics.
Character sought through games.

Sparta - girls trained to bear soldiers.

Athens - gymnastics for body, music for soul.
- "True aim of education is a blend
of gymnastics & music". Plato.
Not until 19th century.

Rome - type of utilitarian people.

- genius for grit.
- ability for organization.
- up to 300 B.C., early education in hands of parents.
- exercise chiefly concerned in military service.

200 B.C. - Greek influence came into Rome.

- literature, philosophy, Greek,
- gymnastics never fully climaxed.
- Romans built many small gymnasia.
- Nero built one large one.
- * - P.E. built one large one recreational
& not strenuous. little moral value.
- gymnasia built near the baths.
- boys had sports.
- dancing unworthy for free citizens.
- reading, writing, learning was occupation of parents, also learning of laws.
- exercises - for army -
running, jumping, discus.
- * No training for citizenship, which again shows a weakness.
- Education of church introduced.
- Records of hand ball, medicine ball.

soccer ball.

Dark Ages - came with decline of Roman Empire

- barbarians conquered Rome.
- church was supreme - all education in church.

- monasticism was prevalent.

Asceticism - neglect & abuse of the body with idea of purifying the soul.

- what was desired was wrong.
- Romans ran away from problems of life rather than attacking them.

- church nothing to do with education, handed down by the Greeks & ancient Romans.

- training of boys, essentially an outdoor training.

- life largely outdoors.

- manly sports for men & children. hunting, fishing, wrestling, tennis began, dice, cots, casting stones.

11th - 16th chivalry - people outside church were taught more manners.

This age began to decline in 1220 when gunpowder came in.

- dancing prevalent.

- also singing & embroidery.

- quiet life except for hunting.

- Edward III prohibited archery.

throughout all Europe.

9th Century - Scholasticism declined in
14th C.

- church tried to stamp out
Greek philosophies.
- Scholasticism method for
combining old learning with
new learning.
- It was thorough but narrow.
- At this time universities
began in Europe. Growth of
cities & wealth in Italy &
England. Cambridge & Oxford.
- Students - Erasmus - Luther -
Bacon.
- punishment given boys
was type calculated to
cultivate attitude to pain.
- games were not encouraged
at Oxford & Cambridge.
- life of boys.
- life of girls domestic.

Renaissance - lead out of Scholastic age.

- change in political, social &
economic life through Europe.

- New joy in living.
- increase purpose & joy in life.
- certain schools in this
period - 11th - 15th C. that
made P.E. compulsory.
- School of Vittorino de Feltrina
Verona.

- running, riding, leaping, ball.
- Rabelais's school in France.
- Montaigne in England also used doctrine of exercising body before mind.
- "Pupil & tutor gallantly exercising their bodies as before they had their minds."
- James Melville - common sports in Scotland about 1520.
- In 1561 R. Mollester founded a school in England.
- In 1581 he published a book - "Positions." - about $\frac{1}{3}$ devoted to P.E.
- football popular but rough.
- revolt against established church.
- realists stressed needs of life & P.E.
- Mother was supposed to undertake character education.

John Milton - tractate of education. 1608-1674.

- 3 parts to day's work.
- ~~work~~ ^{study}, exercise, diet.
- Exercise $1\frac{1}{2}$ before lunch, then music.
- Aim of education character & polish.

John Locke - Thoughts Concerning Education.

- physical & ethical side.
- riding, fencing, manual trades.
- sound mind & sound body.

Bacon & Comenius - realists.

- 161-1626 - scientific method of E. & instruction.
- development of child.

Comenius - complete universal education.

- Father of Modern Education.
- suggested young children's training.
- influenced other men.
- teachers should guide & lead.

Middle Ages - P.E. getting gradually accepted.

- preparation for war.
- gentlemen's training for self-defense.
- hint of relation to child's development.
- considered for discipline & recreation.
- health noticed as interest.

18th century - Rousseau.

- Parisian descent, not rustic.
- idle & trade in youth.
- wrote essays.
- "Discourse on Inequality of Man".
- children's education to be individual.
- "Emile".
- 3 means of education.
- nature, man, things.
- P.E. suggested.
- disliked Latin & theories.
- "Robinson Crusoe".
- women had no individuality.
- destroyed traditions & past.

Basedow - German 1723-1790.

- became teacher in Denmark.
- contacted Rousseau.
- broke formalism as much as he could.
- children trained as children.
- E. practical & playful.
- physical & manual.

Simon - P.E. part of curriculum.

- 2 hr. P.E. morning, 1 hr. afternoon.
- jumping, balancing, apparatus, swimming, skating, fencing, hikes, riding, camping.
- physical growth more than mental.

Saltzman - German - noted teacher

1744 - country excursions, gardening, agr.

Guts Muths - "Gymnastics for Youth", "Games".

1789 - play for relaxation. (not manuals)

- Grandfather of German Gym.

- wide education + interests.

Pestalozzi - Swiss - great influence.

1746 - P.E. in program, to help peasants.

- thought church has failed.

- reared 10 children.

1 hr. daily, games, skating, hiking,

- child should ^{use} ~~show~~ ^{perceive} + self activity.

Maschell

- natural development of kid from within.

- Father of kindergarten.

- studied play of children + playthings.

- educated 5 nephews.

- self-impression theory.

- thought a socialist.

- lectured on child-training.

John

- "Father of German Gym."

1778-1852 - travelled extensively, much freedom.

- studied theology.

- opposed student drill + labelled.

- next a tutor for troops.



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